

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 93 12:59:55 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #726
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 14 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 726

Today's Topics:

AC adapter for Alinco DJ-580
Alinco DJ-580T Help Needed
Answers to my file compression question
Bigger goes farther?
computers, printer, software, ham/wefax gear
Field Day Power.
Ham radio in TV shows
Making new home HAM FRIENDLY
Need 820 power requirements
Output bandwidth of receivers
QRZ! Ham Radio CDROM Software Update
Wanted: Z-80 software for Morse/Amtor decoding, etc.

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 18:54:40 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: AC adapter for Alinco DJ-580
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

--

My Alinco DJ-580 came with a dandy (although slow) drop-in charger and I
know that two mobile power cords are available in addition to the rapid
charger - but there doesn't seem to be any AC adapter available. Can
anyone comment on ones that they've found that allow full output power? Do

I need 13.8V or will 12V work? Radio Shaft has a 12VDC 1 AMP that looks like it might do it - will it? I do have a 5 Amp regulated 13.8 VDC supply, but at 6-7 lbs it's not too portable ;-) Thanks...

```
+++++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer, tech license in the mail
+
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198      (605) 594-6830      +
+ Internet; bodoh@dggs.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)
+
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P
+
+++++
```

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 17:28:28 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Alinco DJ-580T Help Needed
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <6626@gold.gvg.tek.com>, groverc@gold.gvg.tek.com (Grover Cleveland) writes:

```
|> I just traded in my FT-470 for an Alinco DJ580T. I have some questions:
|>...
|> 2. For non-standard splits, it seems that I'm limited to putting
|>   the transmit frequency into the vfo. Is ther a clever workaround.
|>...
|> 5. Is there a better version of the manual available from some source,
|>   perhaps even electronically? I have a feeling that there is a great
|>   deal that the manual is not telling me, not to mention that the
|>   manual is innacurate.
|>
|>   73 and thanks,
|>
|>   Grover WT6P
|>
|>   groverc@gold.gvg.tek.com
--
```

To use non-standard splits, use the Function/Shift combination and then use the VFO knob to set the offset. Note that you should first select + or - and then set the offset. The VFO normally changes the offset in 50 Khz increments, but using Function/VFO will use 1 Mhz increments.

Yes, there is a better version of the manual. I will email it to you. The original author has kept revising it. Bye...

```
+++++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer
+
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198      (605) 594-6830      +
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)
+
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P
+
+++++
```

Date: 14 Jun 93 17:46:11 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Answers to my file compression question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Thanks to everyone for the help to my file compression question. I asked how to decompress files obtained via FTP with the .Z extension.

Here's the summary:

> Files ending in .Z are compressed with Unix's 'compress' utility. Just
> type 'uncompress <file.Z>' and you're done.

Unfortunately, I have a DOS machine. But "robert@UnbSJ.CA" gave me the answer for that:

> Check wuarchive.wustl.edu (128.252.135.4) in the directory
> /mirrors/msdos/compress. Grab the file comp430d.zip (binary version),
> or comp430s.zip (source version), unzip the binary version and you should
> end up with a file called COMPRESS.EXE. The way to decompress is
> COMPRESS -D filename. The easier way is to make a copy of compress and
> call it UNCOMP (better check the documentation with it for sure) and then
> you just enter: UNCOMP filename. The program checks to see what the
> name of the program is, if it is UNCOMP, it runs the decompressor and
> if it is COMPRESS it runs the compressor.

Also, Jack/WD6AEI sent me a very nice document from Keith Petersen, maintainer of the MSDOS archive at WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil which tells all about ARC, ARJ, LZH, ZIP, ZOO, LBR, Compressed and Squeezed files.

If enough folks want to see it, I'll post it, or I'll be happy to pass it on to you individually.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@iris.uncg.edu dit dit

Date: 14 Jun 93 00:34:32 GMT
From: olivea!isc-br!tau-ceti!comtch!opus-ovh!bmork@ames.arpa
Subject: Bigger goes farther?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A lot of common knowledge indicates that longer wavelength radiation goes farther. If we keep the effective antennae aperature the same (read "same size"), higher frequency radiation goes farther. Because everybody has a bias toward resonant antennae, it's built in to our thinking that a 23 GHz antennae fits in the palm of my hand whereas a 180 meter antennae takes up a large acreage. But given the same size antenna, higher freq goes farther. ..no pathlength absorption.

Well, what do you think?

Brian Mork Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
 . . . Amateur Radio ka9snf@wb7nnf.#spokn.wa.usa
.. . .. USMail 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

Date: 14 Jun 93 00:25:40 EDT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!udel!news.intercon.com!psinntp!arrl.org@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: computers, printer, software, ham/wefax gear
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

FOR SALE

Computers, Printer, Software and Amateur Radio Equipment

Computer System #1

Tri-Star 80386/20-MHz system

- o 8 Mb RAM installed on motherboard
- o Slot for additional RAM board
- o Math coprocessor installed
- o Two (2) 65-Mb Mitsubishi hard disk drives
- o One (1) 3.5-inch, 1.44-Mb floppy
- o One (1) 5.25-inch 1.2Mb floppy
- o NEC 3D 14-inch SVGA monitor with tilt/swivel stand
- o Boca Super VGA video card with 1 Mb RAM (ET-4000 chip)
- o 200-Watt power supply
- o Two serial/one parallel/one game port

- o Tower case, floor mount
- o FK-2001 keyboard (nice touch)
- o Operating/technical manuals

System is in *excellent* condition: \$1100, or best offer.

Computer System #2

XPC 8088 4.77/8-MHz turbo system

- o Math coprocessor installed
- o Two (2) 360-kb floppy disk drives
- o One (1) 30-Mb hard disk drive
- o BASIC in ROM (use with IBM BASIC/BASICA files)
- o CompuAdd 12-inch mono VGA display (almost new; used little)
- o ATI video card with 512 kb RAM
- o Serial/parallel/game ports
- o Desktop case
- o 200-Watt, double-fan power supply (not the 65-Watt original)
- o 84-key keyboard
- o Operating/technical reference manuals

System is in *excellent* condition: \$300, or best offer

Other Items available:

Boca SVGAX1 Super VGA card, 1 Mb RAM, 32k colors\$100

Northgate Omnikey Plus keyboard\$50

Epson LQ-850 printer, like new, very little use \$350
(Printer is supplied with six (6) new ribbons.)

Computer floor stand for vertical mounting\$5

Vanguard WEFAXTENNA Model APT-2 with low-noise preamp.....\$100

In very good condition. One (of eight) ground-plane rod broken (minor "problem"; no adverse effects). Preamp mounts internally at the antenna -- protected from the elements, or you can remove it for in-station use. BNC connectors on the cables make this very easy to do.

Amateur Radio Equipment:

LiTZ\$50

(See "QST," Nov, 1992, pages 108-110. Professionally built and attractive unit. Simple Feedback fix made. Not aligned, never used.)

Talking Frequency Display built-up PC board, never used...\$30
(See "QST," April 1985, pages 14-17. Professionally built on
commercially made, double-sided PC board. Never used.)

Heath HO-10 monitor scope. Banged up, but parts worth\$40

Vanguard WEFAXTENNA Model APT-2 with low-noise preamp.....\$100
(In very good condition. One (of eight) ground-plane rod
broken. Preamp mounts internally at the antenna -- protected
from the elements, or you can remove it for in-station use.
BNC connectors on cable make this very easy to do.)

OFS weatherfax board and software\$175
(V 2 and 3 software.)

Software available:

Norton Desktop for DOS (unopened)\$45

Lotus Magellan (V 2.0)\$25

Microsoft Macro Assembler 5.0\$50

IBM Macro Assembler 2.0\$50

GATO\$15
(Action game with a modern edition of Cornelius van Drebbel's
submersible.)

F-15 Strike Eagle\$15
(Action game in which you pilot a recent version of the Wright
brothers' invention.)

I'll ship COD, although I prefer pickup of the larger items;
it's up to you.

Please provide me with your full address and a daytime
(nighttime, if you prefer) phone and/or fax number(s) at which
I can reach you.

Thanks.

Paul Pagel/N1FB
225 Main St
Newington, CT 06111
Tel: 203-666-1541; fax: 203-665-7531

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 14:39:39 -0400
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!news.sei.cmu.edu!bb3.andrew.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!bt01+@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Field Day Power.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Our club has, for several years, used two generators:

One, a Briggs & Stratton powered unit, guzzles fuel, is noisier than heck (we actually considered borrowing some 4160/240 power transformers, to be able to locate the unit at the bottom of the hill!) and runs for about 2 hours. Takes great love and tender care to get going.

The other is a Honda 6500ES(X?), a water cooled, extra silent packaged unit. It was typically used once a year (borrowed from a university department) -- for Field Day. We'd change the oil, fill it up with gasoline, and run it for the next 30 hours, at full load. (Ok, it ran for about 6 hours between refills of gasoline) No major frequency or voltage fluctuations -- excepting when we turned on the 2.5kW flood light mounted atop the fire tower...

It never, ever failed. And it was quiet enough, that on the really cold nights, some folks were suggesting that we stick the radiator airflow into the operating tent. :-)

While I'd appreciate a "theatrical" fully silenced diesel 50kW generator, I'll take the Honda unit any time.

- Bruce Taylor (blt+@cmu.edu)
wb3aya

Date: 14 Jun 93 12:40:19 EDT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!udel!news.intercon.com!psinntp!arrl.org@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham radio in TV shows
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson) writes:
>The TV show "Wings" used an early 50's Hallicrafters S20-R
>receiver as a transceiver. Spotted this immediately as I
>used a S20R with a Heath Q-multiplier for (1/2 of) my first novice
>rig in the early 70's.

The S20R was a prewar receiver. The S20 appears in the 1939 ARRL Handbook, but I didn't check earlier editions; the S20R first appears in the 1942 Handbook, which was published in the fall of 1941.

Hallicrafters' model names are a good indication of the fascination with flying that went on simultaneously with the growth of radio: Skyrider, Sky Champion, Sky Buddy, Sky Chief. . . .

><REST DELETED>

>...Dennis Henderson, N6TTW (formerly WN0ZIJ and WN6AEG(?-its been a long time))
>

--

Looking for historical information on the GRC-109 radio set.

jkearman@arrl.org

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 14:22:31 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
darwin.sura.net!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Making new home HAM FRIENDLY
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9306132046.AA05762@nms1.abb.com> jennings@abb.COM writes:

>Hello,

>

>My friend is thinking about having a house built for him and he was wondering
>if you all could offer some suggestions in making his house "ham freindly".
>For instance, having coax run in the walls to his shack or a rotor mast port
>in the roof.

First things first, start with a good ground system. A Ufer ground system should be installed in the poured footings, and radials should be pre-installed from the tower pads. Ground window entrance bulkhead panels should be installed where cable runs will enter the house. This should all be integrated with the power and telephone ground system to prevent later ground loops. This is really cheap during construction, and very hard to do right later.

You never pre-wire with enough cables, so conduits with pull ropes should be installed to all critical areas so that additional cabling can be easily added later. As a minimum, pre-install in the walls two 50 ohm ethernet/ham cables and two 75 ohm CATV cables to plates in each room, Also pull multiple telephone cables and enough power outlets. Don't daisy chain anything. Bring all phone runs back to a distribution panel, and all CATV and ethernet runs

to other distribution panels. This will allow reconfiguration of the networks at any future date. The radio room should have it's own cable closet with conduits, punch blocks, and patch panels.

Use 6 inch walls rather than 4 inch. This will allow larger cable conduits, and more insulation. For the radio room, there should be computer flooring and Sonoguard sound treatment. A suspended room inside a room would be best, but just the sound treatment will help. Shop air should be provided from a central source, along with a central vacuum system to please the XYL. The radio room should be on it's own power distribution subpanel, ideally with full emergency backup and auto switching. Insure plenty of air flow. A high volume, low velocity, air handling system is best. It will allow equipment cooling without contributing noise. Avoid metal duct work, use rigid foam panels for all ducts. This will prevent unwanted resonances in the air system.

If the neighborhood zoning and covenants allow, freestanding towers are superior to house mounted antenna masts. If the zoning and covenants don't allow, consider building in a different location. Naturally, the higher the site the better for most ham operations. At least two, and preferrably three, six inch underground cable conduits should be installed from each tower base to the ground window. These should be fitted with non-rotting pull ropes and should terminate in weatherproof boxes. Route high level RF through one conduit, low level RF through another, and control wiring through the third.

All non-ham electrical equipment should be scrutinized for possible RFI generation. This includes light dimmers, HVAC controllers, security systems, major appliances, etc. For more ideas, consult the NAB Handbook.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 19:32:39 GMT
From: yuma!galen@purdue.edu
Subject: Need 820 power requirements
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <"14-Jun-93..8:03:19.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM writes:

>A friend has asked that I design a mobile 12 volt power supply to run an 820.
>Will someone please provide the voltage and current requirements for an 820.

>I'm told the total power is 200 watts. I suspect that PEP is 200 watts, but
>Hugh Wells, W6WTU

I have an 820 with my own homebrew DS-1A, the DC-DC converter. It consists of two transistors, two power resistors and a capacitor. I haven't had any problems with my homebrew version, I got the schematic from the service manual.

I'd be inclined to build the DS-1A rather than attempt to build a supply that will duplicate components already available in the 820.

At 13.8 Vdc, the 820 draws 0.6A, no heater, receiving signal,
5.0A, heater on, receiving signal,
15.2A, CW transmitting 120 watts.
I have only been able to get 120 watts output, AC or DC powered.

As for the various voltages/currents, I'll have to look at the manuals at home.

Galen Watts, KF0YJ

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 14:32:54 GMT
From: swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Output bandwidth of receivers
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun13.164937.10839@doug.cae.wisc.edu> kolstad@cae.wisc.edu (Joel Kolstad) writes:

>Hi there,
>
>I've been under the impression that the demodulated output from an FM
>receiver generally only has 10 or 20kHz of bandwidth, as this is all that's
>needed for audio communications.

>
>Now, if you want to start sending ATV or experimental high speed digital
>data and _lots_ of bandwidth (several MHz for either of the above), what
>kind of receiver do you get? Do base station receivers have switches that
>let you have all that bandwidth? Or don't receivers normally come with
>amplifiers good to several MHz (I could see this as adding significant
>cost, as compared to amplifiers good just to some 10's of kHz)? Assuming
>this is the case, you're pretty much locked into buying a receiver
>specially designed for ATV use if you want a lot of bandwidth, right?

Three things control baseband bandwidth in receiving systems. Working front to back they are IF bandwidth, detector bandwidth/linearity, and baseband amplifier bandwidth. For a typical FM ham rig, the IF bandwidth will be no more than 20 kHz, the detector will be linear over little more than 5 kHz, and the baseband amplifiers will have less than 10 kHz response.

So obviously these are unsuited to wideband operation. Excess bandwidth impairs selectivity, so radios are designed with the minimum bandwidth possible for the intended service. Voice radios are designed for voice bandwidths. If you want to do FM ATV, you need radios designed for that service.

>It'd also be neat to have 2m handhelds that give you a couple hundred KHz
>bandwidth as well, but I bet these don't exist either, right?

Likely it would **not** be neat. Ham FM repeaters operate on channels spaced either 30 or 20 kHz apart. With a 200 kHz bandwidth, you'd suffer interference from 6 to 10 other machines every time you tried to use the radio.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 14 Jun 1993 16:35:06 GMT
From: sun-barr!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!cronkite.Central.Sun.COM!west.West.Sun.COM!l1-a!flloyd@ames.arpa
Subject: QRZ! Ham Radio CDRom Software Update
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

* * * QRZ! Ham Radio CDRom Software Update * * *

Users of the QRZ! Ham Radio CDRom will be pleased to know that a new, more versatile search and retrieval program is now available for use with the CDRom. It is available via anonymous ftp from:

cdrom.com (192.153.46.69)

in the directory /cdrom/cdroms/ham

The file is called qrzcom.exe

qrzcom.exe supports wild card searches, multiple lookups, command files and much more. The supporting help file is called qrzhlp.txt, and should be downloaded as well.

Please feel free to copy and redistribute this program as you wish.

-fred

[Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ
[Sun Microsystems,
[Phoenix, AZ

Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM]
Systems Engineer]
(602) 224-3517]

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 17:52:25 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!
waterv2.uwaterloo.ca!watmath!undergrad.math.uwaterloo.ca!awpaeth@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Wanted: Z-80 software for Morse/Amtor decoding, etc.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Question: I'm looking for a source of Z-80 source code for "bit banging"
style decoding and encoding of Morse (or perhaps RTTY and Amtor). I'm
looking for some specific leads or references. (If I didn't already believe
that some of this stuff could be found in old copies of _73_ or _QST_ I
wouldn't be asking!). Any help most appreciated.

Background: I've recently acquired a collection of Micom/Philips word-
processors: sleek, steel typing consoles fully keyboards, flip-up single line
LCD display, integrated mini-cassette drive, linear power supply and RS-232
port. (They were used for "data concentration" about a decade ago -- they were
all recently pulled from service and in great condition).

It strikes me they would be perfectly well-suited for turning into simple
"generic HF decoder boxes" by changing some of the internal 2716's. But at
my age I know better than to prove to myself I can do it all from principles,
hence the question. BTW, these are great Z-80 project boxes for anyone wishing
to fool around -- all the basic I/O and stuff everything is already there and
wired. "Pricing info on request -- no dealers, please!".

/Alan Paeth
VE3AWP

Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1993 14:42:41 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-
state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <dmcireyno-110693082520@134.5.142.4>,
<1993Jun11.150745.9462@uhura.neoucom.edu>,
<930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Digital microwave project

In article <930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com> system@garlic.sbs.com (Tony Pelliccio) writes:

>Now here's a good question. At breakfast today my friend and I were
>talking about possibly installing a 10GHz link between my house and his
>(about 1.5 miles apart) and using it as a SL/IP connection.

>

>Now I know that profane/obscene material isn't permitted but all the
>stuff is sent compressed and unreadable unless you're running uucico
>etc. What is the legality of this? I mean, music can be transmitted, as
>digital (midi files, etc) so what would the issue be with passing
>alt.sex.stories in coded format? Just out of sheer curiosity of course.

Strictly speaking, all such transmissions are prohibited, even the
midi sequences. The rules don't specify the format, only the content.
Practically speaking, the *intent* of the regulations is to protect
the public, using unsophisticated equipment, from being exposed to
indecent materials, and to restrict broadcast type services. So a
compressed data stream is just a data transmission that's unlikely
to be hassled.

>And a SL/IP connection stays up all the time. Would this be
>considered as broadcasting even if you ID'd all the time? There are alot
>of "if's" to consider when passing data over amateur radio frequencies.

There is no legal limit to the duration of an amateur contact. As long
as the 10 minute ID rule is observed, a control operator is present
(unattended operation is permitted under special conditions), and the
transmissions are intended to be point to point between amateur stations,
there's no problem with semi-permanent connections.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 14 Jun 1993 18:04:37 GMT

From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rpi!rs6320.ecs.rpi.edu!maessm@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1vgsj2INNrm@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>, <C8M43M.Jor@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>,
<1993Jun14.153600.4233@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>!

Reply-To : maessm@rpi.edu

Subject : Re: Making new home HAM FRIENDLY

In article <1993Jun14.153600.4233@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>, tbodoh@resdgs1.er.usgs.gov
|> I would also suggest ground fault interrupt protection...

The only problem with that is that stray RF currents may trigger the GFI system.
Just simply following good grounding techniques should be enough.

--

Mat Maessen N2NJZ | maessm@rpi.edu

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disclaimer: Anyone NOT singing will have a can of Foster's lobbed at
their heads.

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #726
